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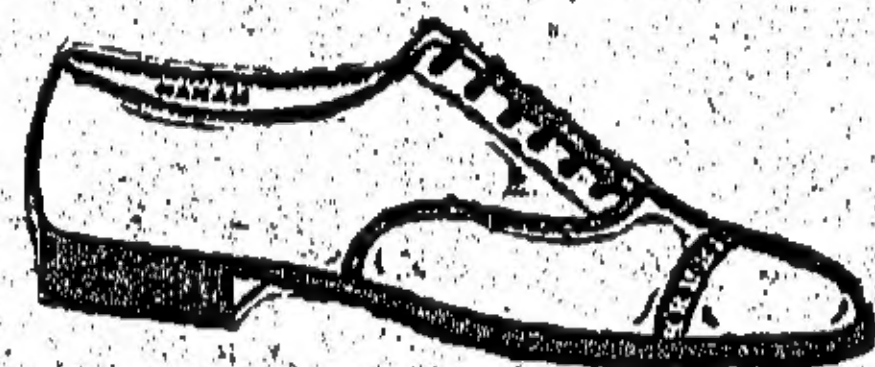
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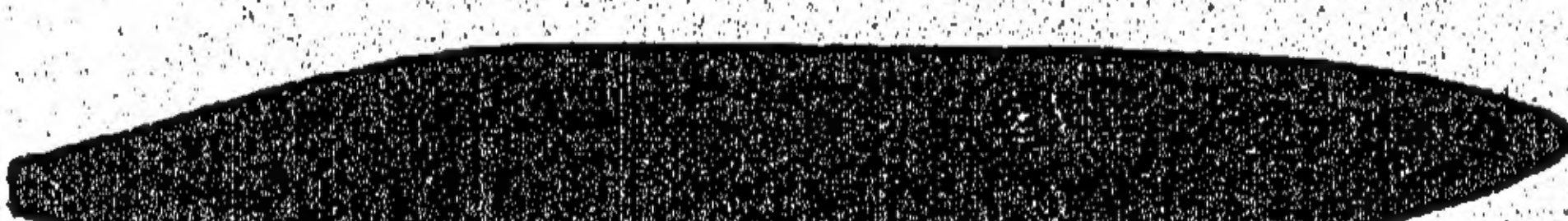
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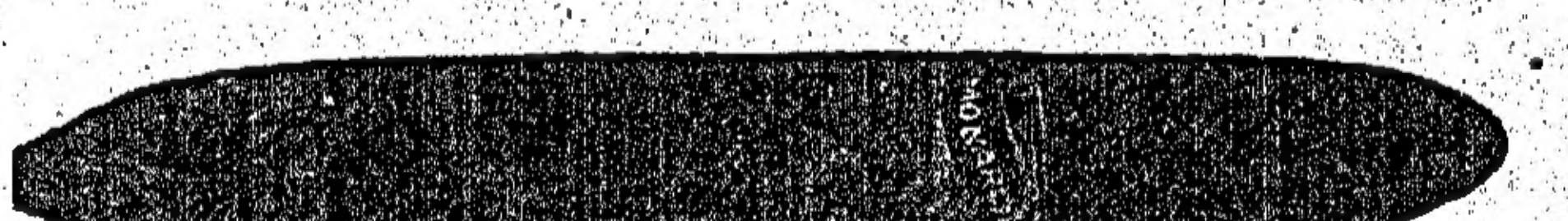
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HONGKONG'S CONSCRIPTION ORDINANCE.

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Now that Hongkong has disposed of the bogey which was used by many who wished to excuse Government inaction here as regards compulsory service outside the Colony, that is to say, the bogey of Government inability constitutionally to impose universal external services, we may reasonably expect to see at an early date a similar Ordinance brought in for the Straits Settlements. There is, however, one very material difference in the situation of the two Colonies. In Hongkong the motive power came from the Chamber of Commerce, which represented the need for powers to compel for external service; here, as far as we know, and without wishing to do the local merchants any injustice, we believe the Chamber has not moved in a similar way. We do not, however, pay too much attention to that, because we have always felt that this is a matter which in reality concerns the individual affected a great deal more than it concerns his employer. It is the individual who for the past two or three years has been subjected to the sarcasm, invective and innuendo of countless anonymous correspondents and other persons, who, because there are undoubtedly a few here who have shirked, as there are everywhere, branded a whole class without particularisation. Nor has this been confined to the comment of the man in the street, for we have always regarded His Excellency the High Commissioner's speech at Kuala Lumpur as unintentionally trending very much the same way, in that by its failure to make more than a general distinction it was reasonably interpreted to mean that there were very large numbers here who had intentionally avoided their duty. All this ill-feeling, which has in no way tended to produce unity of opinion and a high conception of the Empire's needs, will disappear if a Bill is introduced which will require upon the employer the onus of keeping his employees back from their duty if they are able to go, and we shall be much surprised if the proportion of appeals against service from employees comes to anything but a very small figure indeed. The Hongkong Bill is a simple one. It makes the age limits 18 to 41, it provides a tribunal to consider exemption claims and it arranges for the necessary appeal. It does not appear to make any provision for subsistence allowances, but there was a verbal assurance that this matter would be considered sympathetically, and it provides that the question of the civil service should not come before the general tribunal but before the Governor. The last provision is one which all non-Government people will regard with a grim amusement as something naturally to be expected, for we have become quite used now to Government laying down the rule that no ordinary person is capable of estimating the value of a civil servant's services to Government, although Government officials are held to be able to judge the value of business men to commerce. Probably it will be accounted heresy to say so, but in reality we do not believe that the Colony would suffer any more if, let us say, the Education Department, was closed down for a couple of years than it would if certain branches of not absolutely war trades were similarly closed. We take the Education Department as an example, because as far as we know it has the fewest, if any, employees in it who would be liable under the Service Act, but it would be possible to discover other Departments. As, however, the fetish of the indispensability of a Government Department *vis-à-vis* an ordinary class of business occupation will not be dislodged by any such attacks as are likely here or anywhere else, the public will accept the regulation regarding the special procedure in the case of the Hongkong civil servants with that cynicism which it must cause.

We should not be particularly concerned over the question of the tribunals, assuming the Bill introduced here should be similar in terms to this Hongkong one, because, although the previous tribunals were not a very great success, the conditions under which they worked were entirely different from the conditions under which these tribunals will work. It is the duty in Hongkong of the proper authorities to send before the tribunal the names of all those affected by the Bill. The tribunal then has to call up and examine those persons and either grant exemption or not. If exemption is not granted, then if the employer or employee objects to the calling up an appeal lies to the Governor-in-Council. Similarly, it is open to the proper military authority to appeal against exemptions, and it is because of this we should not fear a repetition of the former comparative failure of the tribunals, because it would be the duty of the proper military authority, when power of compelling service had been put into legal shape, to appeal against any exemption which he did not think justified. From what we read of the appeals in the I.D.F. courts in India the tribunals, although composed largely of commercial men, were not by any means free in granting exemptions.

The main point about such a Bill as this if it is brought in here is that we shall at last be able to rest assured that we are doing all we can, and a number of men whose difficulties have been perfectly honest will have the way made clear for them, whilst if there is a residuum of slackness that residuum will also be wiped up. We have urged legislation on these lines for the past three years, and we can only repeat we shall be

unfeignedly thankful, as will be also the individuals concerned, if it is brought in at last, although almost at the eleventh hour.

"STRAITS TIMES."

We find that a good deal of interest is being taken in the few particulars we have been able to give about the Hongkong Conscription Bill. As a matter of fact this Colony is ahead of the South China port in all but the one point of actual compulsion. All men of military age have been required to present themselves for medical examination and have been classified according to fitness, and in the event of an extreme emergency anywhere in the East the whole of the A class might, by special Imperial order, be sent off at a few hours' notice. The result, however, would be to produce a greater shock to business organisation than is either desirable or necessary. It is quite a long time now since we proposed a very precise and detailed classification of all the men of military age, but it proved a good deal more than the authorities were prepared to tackle, though it had the support of some very able local business men. As conditions stand now we should be inclined to advocate a yet more complete system, which would take in every male European in the Peninsula and assign to him his place in the common service of the State in war or business, for it seems to us that firms must be prepared to amalgamate at some not very distant future. We cannot live without business, but we cannot live by business alone. The kind of plan we have in our minds would be based on this principle: The State has a prior claim upon the services of every citizen. It has the right to send old or young to the firing line, but it must send the young because they are incomparably more useful than the old. The fact of the young being called upon to face the supreme sacrifice merely emphasises the magnitude of the obligation on every man to serve his country as and where required, and to submit to any personal loss or danger this service may entail. A man is not freed from obligation by reason of the fact that he is fifty instead of forty years of age. The State may bring financial ruin upon a young man by calling upon him to go on service. It has precisely the same right to bring financial ruin upon an old man if it has need of his services. A good many old men overlook this fact. They think that because they are over the military service age Government has no right to meddle with them. That is entirely wrong. Therefore our scientific conscription would take in every European in Hongkong every man, European or Asiatic, up to the age of 41 is included, although it is only intended to deal with Europeans. We would classify the Europeans first, according to fitness for military service overseas; second, according to whether they are married or single; third, according to fitness for service within Malaysia, and then we should begin to deal with the problem of exemption. We would classify according to business or professional experience and standing, and we would require men to use their knowledge for the public advantage irrespective of the firms to which they are attached. A correspondent suggested recently that the public interest could be adequately served by having one department in Singapore instead of three, and he was right. Circumstances may arise in which the demand for men will be so great that three newspaper staffs are a waste. The same holds good—more good many will say—in regard to other business. There are, say, twelve firms in Singapore carrying on business which is impossible without the aid of an expert in each firm. That means a dozen men "indispensable" as long as you have a dozen firms. But the whole of the business might be done by one, two or three firms, and eleven, ten or nine men would become "dispensable."

Let us, then, get a clear grip of the facts. The exemption of the dominions is for convenience, not for any reason under which residents in the dominions can claim to be exempt from the obligations imposed on people in the homeland. And any exemption that may be granted by a tribunal either at home or here can only be made legitimately on evidence that the applicant is engaged on some work which is of public importance in the sense of contributing to general national efficiency. It is not enough to say "I am conducting a business which makes a huge profit, and of that profit the State takes a large part by way of taxation, and money is a necessary for prosecuting the war." We have got past the stage at which these considerations are sufficient. The man who is organising shipping services may be essential. The man who is producing or distributing food may be essential. The man who is making anything required by the Navy or the Army may be essential. The man who is engaged in governing a part of the Empire—it may be only a small district—may also be essential. What is not essential is the purely private trader. All that he is doing, for example, here or in such a colony as Hongkong might be done by Chinese. The withdrawal of all the private traders would not produce chaos and famine. We state the extreme view for emphasis. Actually there is a very great interest in preserving as far as possible the existing business relations, but before a man of military age and fitness is excused on the ground that he is "indispensable" it must be shown that there is no possibility of carrying on valuable work which conduces to public interest and security without him. Take any one of our big European houses here. There is a chief and say a dozen European assistants, and behind these there is a very able and experienced Asiatic staff. Suppose nine of the Europeans are taken away, would the chief go to bed and give up the struggle? Certainly

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

A society known as the Friends of Italy, held its inaugural conversazione at Claridge's Hotel recently.

In his opening address, Signor Sambucetti said that a great movement was already on foot in Italy in the direction of a still stronger friendship with England. His people and ours had always understood one another, and in Italy's troublous times her exiles had always found a welcome in England. The propaganda being carried on to-day on the battlefield would be strengthened by the alliance of sentiment, traditions, and of interests.

Lord Burnham said that, in speaking for the Friends of Italy, he spoke for the whole of our people. There were no men or women in this land, except in internment camps, who were not friends of Italy. That friendship was one of the oldest and greatest of our national traditions. We had more than love, we had an intense reverence for her, and he reminded his audience of how the whole heart of the country went out to her in her great struggle for freedom, a struggle which was being repeated to-day. The war, however, could not be won by phrases, however fine, or words, however noble. We must give the feelings in our hearts fruitful effect in acts and deeds. Comradeship in peace was no less great than comradeship in war, and in the future we must cultivate the knowledge, not only of the old, but also of the new Italy in our schools and working life, both for literary and for practical purposes. Thus would the union between the two countries be cemented. In the old diplomacy there was too much of the narrow view. That was out of date in these democratic days, and what we must aim at was not the friendship of the few, but the solidarity of the many. He hoped that the society might do much to give practical effect to this most desirable end.

not. As a man of grit and capacity he would set his able and experienced Asiatic staff to work, and though there would be more labour and anxiety for himself, he would be able to turn over as much business as before. Matters might not go so smoothly or as accurately in some minor details, for if Europeans could be quite easily dispensed with no firm would bear the heavy expense of employing them. But the business would not stop. The Asiatics, trained in many cases by long service in the firms, are far better "second strings" than the head of a business, say, in London, Glasgow, or Manchester can fall back upon when his trained men are taken him to fight. He has to be content with women and girls, or "creeks," unfit for the army, who have never been inside his or any similar warehouse. That is the situation as we should view it and deal with it. The conditions are not normal, and any man who fails to make abnormal efforts is not doing what his country has a right to expect of him. He is not even doing what the simple law of self-preservation dictates.

Since we wrote a few days ago, the text of the Hongkong conscription ordinance has come to hand. It adds but little to our information. The tribunal is to be constituted with a majority of commercial men. Judging them by our local experience, that seems the whole measure. Neither at home nor here nor in America have the commercial classes risen to a very high conception of the situation. We said in a former article that heads of local businesses, being men of grit, would carry on even if three-quarters of their European assistants were taken from them. The reply is a suggestion that we are in a condition of idiotic ignorance about business, and yet we had a pretty good grip of business principles, from actual personal experience, at a time when some of our critics had scarcely reached the stage of playing marbles. The theory of some business men that it is the pre-war basis or nothing in their business houses is preposterous under the grave conditions which prevail. The Hongkong law may do a little or it may do nothing. Probably it will in due course make its appearance here, and then we shall have all over again the question of what is "essential" and what is "indispensable." Hongkong has had experiences similar to our own. It had men who were officially declared to be "indispensable" and who promptly snapped at a chance of going from the firm which had whitewashed them as regards military service to some other which was willing to give them a bigger salary. The system which tolerates things like that is an insult to public intelligence; and yet, as far as we can see, there is not much more power of preventing it under the Hongkong bill than under the systems we have tried here and discarded. The Imperial Government has been generous to the Colonies. It has not pressed them, in the least. It recognises that local knowledge of possible difficulties and dangers, quite apart from business matter, is an element meriting consideration. But we should not shirk our part in the great conflict because we are not forced into it but are trusted to take such steps as we may think sound in all the circumstances. What we need is the right spirit. No man can say this or that individual should go, but if we have a tribunal which earnestly endeavours to find evidence that men can be spared rather than one which as earnestly endeavours to find excuses for keeping them, we shall be doing our country justice. If a counsel of men with no axes of their own to grind, whose names were a guarantee of good sense, and loyalty and who conducted an inquiry judicially were to say every man here is wanted here, we should accept the decision with relief. It is a feeling that the sordid and the personal are dominating and causing us to shirk duty that makes the whole situation distressing.

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVING ORDER.

THE LEUNG KAI-SANG FIRM.

In the Bankruptcy Court on Saturday morning the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), heard a petition by Leung Kai Sang, trading as Hop Fat.

Mr. G. R. Haywood, who appeared for the debtor, asked for a receiving order stating that the assets amounted to \$20,000 and consisted of \$4,000 in Court, \$15,000 good book debts, and \$500 in his (Mr. Haywood's) hands. The liabilities were about \$45,000. The petitioner was arrested as an absconding debtor and he put up the amount stated (\$4,000) and his petition was filed before the money was taken out.

The Official Receiver (Mr. H. A. Nibbet) opposed the application and asked that Mr. A. H. Crew, as *amicus curiae*, being conversant with the facts, be allowed to question the debtor.

Mr. Crew said that the sum of \$4,000 which was in Court was money put up to secure the debtor. But for the judgment which the creditor he represented had secured, his Lordship would never have heard the petition. The money in Court was responsible for the bankruptcy proceedings. Mr. Crew said he represented the only creditor in Hongkong; the other creditors were in Canton.

Mr. Haywood disputed this.

Mr. Crew said he was informed that what he said was a fact.

In reply to the Chief Justice, Mr. Crew said he represented a judgment creditor who had received a judgment, with security for costs, amounting to about \$5,000.

The debtor stated he was sole partner in the Hop Fat firm at Fatsan and had carried on business for over ten years. He had one business in Hongkong last year at a shop at West Point, which had since been sold. A fire had occurred in his premises at Fatsan and subsequently he came down to Hongkong to collect the insurance money. Debtor admitted that at that time he was owing the Lai Cheung Wing Hop Koo the sum of \$4,700 and that they were pressing for payment. Debtor also admitted that he received a sum of about \$10,000 on May 2, and that he told the Court bailiff when he called that \$9,000 of the money had been sent to Canton. Also that he made an offer to Mr. Crew's client of 70 per cent. in settlement. He said he had liabilities in Canton and could only pay 70 per cent. On the bailiff threatening to arrest him, he produced \$4,000, the amount fixed by the Court, including security for costs, and paid it over to the bailiff.

Mr. Crew: That left you with about \$11,000 which you had either remitted to Canton or had in Hongkong?—I did send \$9,000 to Canton and took \$2,000 myself. Debtor further admitted that all his creditors, except the Tai Cheung Wing Hop Koo, were in Fatsan, and that he told the bailiff and Tai Cheung Wing's manager that his liabilities in Fatsan would exclude their debt here and that he owed \$40,000 in Fatsan.

Mr. Crew: And now you say that your liabilities are about \$45,000, including the \$5,000 due to the Tai Cheung Wing?—They are more. The 40,000 are taels, not dollars.

Mr. Crew: So that your debts now are the same as when you told the bailiff?—Yes.

Then what have you done with the \$11,000 you sent from here to Canton?—When I returned to Fatsan all my creditors knew I had collected insurance money. They held a meeting and I had to pay out 30 per cent.

Then why have not your liabilities been reduced?—Because I gave them in taels, previously, and now they are given in dollars. The amount I distributed would not go round at 30 per cent, and my creditors pressed me and I had to come down to Hongkong and seek the protection of the Bankruptcy Court so that the Canton creditors would have to come to Hongkong to collect the money.

After further questions by Mr. Crew, Mr. Haywood protested, stating that the questions should be put at the public examination.

His Lordship: The procedure is certainly novel.

Mr. Crew said he could produce authorities to show that the Court could decline to make an order which was an abuse of the Court.

After further discussion his Lordship adjourned the case for consideration of the point raised.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THIRD MEETING OF THE SEASON.

UNEXPECTED WIN BY MALCOLM.

Patrons.—H.E. Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., and H.E. Maj.-General F. Ventris.

Committee.—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, ex-officio, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. H. P. White, D. M. Ross, J. Gibb, C. H. Blasen, Dr. Forsyth and Major Cassell, Judge and Handicapper, Mr. D. M. Ross, Starter, Mr. H. J. Gedgo and Mr. Paul M. Hodgson, Time-keeper, Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

There was only a small gathering of spectators present when the first race started on Saturday, but as the afternoon wore on the grand-stand presented an animated scene. As at previous meetings, the absence of Chinese was noticeable. The weather, though inclined to be oppressive at times, was fine and the track was in good condition. The proceedings were enlivened by the Band of the 25th Middlesex Regt. (under Bandmaster Laurie Owen), which played an enjoyable selection of music.

The Five Furlongs Race was won by "Rockmouse" (Mr. Barton) after a keen struggle with "Marne" (Mr. Kremer). The Gymkhana Stakes was secured quite comfortably by "Catford" (Mr. Knoll).

The third race of the afternoon—Class "A" Handicap—provided plenty of excitement, and Mr. Morrison, the winning jockey, received an ovation when his mount was led past the stands. It was a most unexpected and sensational win, as was evidenced by the pari-mutuel paying the highest dividend of the day, \$110.40. "Anticipation," the favourite, led from the start, closely followed by "Haggis," while "Malcolm" was in the last bunch. The positions remained unchanged past the Rock and until the bend was negotiated. Then "Malcolm" was seen to be gradually gaining on the leaders, and half-way down the straight forged ahead, running home two lengths in front of the field. A very close finish ensued between "Haggis" and "Anticipation," for second place, the former leading by a short head.

Another good race was the mile-and-a-quarter. "Glorious Pearl" led from the start to the Rock, after which "Anticipation" forged ahead. Coming into the straight for home it looked as if "Anticipation" would be the winner, but "Conquest Dahlia," skilfully handled by Mr. Knoll, shot past and won by three lengths. "Anticipation" took second place, and "Black Cat" third. In this race the pari-mutuel paid \$92.40 for a win.

In the Saddling race, Mr. Seth came in third, but was disqualified for carrying his saddle.

A very close finish was witnessed in the Ladies' Nomination Race. The official time allowed for this race was 2min. 12secs., but the winner was one second behind time. The ponies arrived home in a bunch, and the judges had some difficulty in selecting the winner. The award went to Mr. J. Gibb (who was nominated by Miss V. Grimbale), and was loudly applauded when Miss Grimbale led in the pony. The pari-mutuel paid the second highest dividend of \$35.70 in this race.

The highest cash sweep so far paid at the Gymkhana meetings was \$392.50, won by ticket No. 223 in the last race.

The most successful jockey on Saturday was Mr. Knoll, who rode two winners and gained one place. Mr. Barton came next with one winner and three places.

The full results were as follows:—

FIVE FURLONGS RACE—Handicap.

Mr. Roderick Barton's Rockmouse, 155lb. (Mr. T. Barton) 1

Mr. Lux's Marne, 152lb. (Mr. Kremer) 2

Sir Paul's Conquest Dahlia, 154lb. (Mr. Knoll) 3

Mr. Reid's Doubtful, 158lb. (Mr. Reid) 0

Mr. Thomas' Glorious Pearl, 152lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Mr. G. & G's Second Violin, 152lb. (Mr. Morrison) 0

Won by a neck, a length separating second and third.

Time: 1min. 23.1-5secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-mutuel.

Winning No. Winner: \$33.80

23, \$436.80 1, 8.30

81, 124.60 2, 6.70

6, 64.40 3, 6.00

GYMKHANA STAKES.—One mile.

Mr. Stave's Catford (late Gentle Cat), 140lb. (Mr. Knoll) 1

Mr. Soares' Black Cat, 145lb. (Mr. Barton) 2

Mr. Soares' Siamese Cat, 152lb. (Mr. Sutton) 3

Mr. D. Landale's Star of Doon, 154lb. (Mr. Seth) 0

Mr. Goahead's Snuff Box, 149lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Won by three lengths; one length separating second and third.

Time: 2mins. 13.1-5secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-mutuel.

Winning No. Winner: \$11.30

0, \$912.50 1, 7.10

62, 175.00 2, 15.60

107, 87.50 3, 15.60

CLASS HANDICAP.—"A" Class. Three-quarter mile.

Mr. Horsford's Malcolm, 159lb. (Mr. Morrison) 1

Mr. T. F. Hough's Haggis, 152lb. (Mr. Barton) 2

Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 149lb. (Mr. Kremer) 3

Mr. Dryasdust's The Spee, 153lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Mr. J. A. Ridgway's Ridgway, 152lb. (Mr. Sutton) 0

Won by two lengths; a short head between second and third.

Time: 1min. 39.1-5secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-mutuel.

Winning No. Winner: \$110.40

201, \$999.30 1, 28.10

202, 191.50 2, 16.59

98, 95.50 3, 16.59

SADDLING RACE.

Mr. T. W. Doyle 1

Mr. K. B. Reid 2

Mr. J. A. Ridgway 3

Mr. Roderick Barton 0

Mr. J. Gibb 0

Mr. H. Seth 0

Cash Sweep. Pari-mutuel.

Winning No. Winner: \$29.40

181, \$688.70 1, 22.05

183, 198.20 2, 8.90

57, 99.10 3, 11.90

CLASS HANDICAP.—"B" Class. Three-quarter mile.

Mr. Lux's Marne, 153lb. (Mr. Seth) 1

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Churchman (late Churchmouse), 148lb. (Mr. Kremer) 2

Mr. Blank's Green Cloth, 150lb. (Mr. Barton) 3

Mr. Reid's Doubtful, 150lb. (Mr. Reid) 0

Sir E. Kadoorie's Essex Chief, 150lb. (Mr. Sutton) 0

Mr. Stave's Camford (late Camouflagé), 150lb. (Mr. Knoll) 0

Mr. Cottager's Ploughedfield, 146lb. (Mr. Doyle) 0

Won by two lengths; 1½ lengths dividing second and third.

Time: 1min. 40.3-5secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-mutuel.

Winning No. Winner: \$ 9.30

149, \$714 1, 6.10

97, 204 2, 10.30

39, 102 3, 7.40

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Three-quarter mile.

Mr. J. Gibb (Nominated by Miss V. Grimbale) 1

Mr. F. Sutton (Nominated by Miss B. O. Sutton) 2

Mr. F. W. Doyle (Nominated by Mrs. Crawford) 3

Mr. H. Seth (Nominated by Mrs. F. Douglas Bain) 0

Mr. T. F. Fisher (Nominated by Mrs. Stewart) 0

Mr. K. B. Reid (Nominated by Miss Lack Smith) 0

Mr. R. P. Thursfield (Nominated by Miss Bitchie) 0

Mr. R. Barton (Nominated by Miss Jean Gordon) 0

Mr. W. J. Morrison (Nominated by Miss D. Gimbale) 0

Mr. J. A. Ridgway (Nominated by Miss E. Woodcock) 0

The official time for this race was 2mins. 12secs. Mr. Gibb reached the winning post in 2mins. 13secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-mutuel.

Winning No. Winner: \$65.70

9, \$755.30 1, 14.70

21, 215.50 2, 13.00

232, 107.90 3, 13.50

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE, Handicap.

Sir Paul's Conquest Dahlia, 148lb. (Mr. Knoll) 1

Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 144lb. (Mr. Kremer) 2

Mr. Soares' Black Cat, 150lb. (Mr. Seth) 3

Mr. Thomas' Glorious Pearl, 148lb. (Mr. Doyle) 0

Mr. G. & G's Second Violin, 148lb. (Mr. Barton) 0

Won by three lengths; one length between second and third.

Time: 2mins. 51.3-5 secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-mutuel.

Winning No. Winner: \$32.40

223, \$692.50 1, 13.87

31, 255.00 2, 13.60

155, 127.50 3, 13.60

THE WAR AND ITS LESSONS.

CHRISTIANITY AS A MORAL EQUIVALENT OF WAR.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday morning, from the text, "For this God is our God for ever and ever: He shall be our guide unto death," the Rev. H. Copley Moyle said:—

"I chose these words as our text this morning because they seem to re-echo a thought contained in the Collect for to-day, the thought contained in the words, 'Thou being our ruler and guide we may so pass through things temporal that we finally lose not the things eternal.'"

"We, as Christians, believe that God is the ruler of the world; and of our individual lives. Perhaps someone is saying, 'If God is the ruler of the world, why does He not stop the war?' There is no difficulty in seeing the answer to that question. We have to remember that God did not cause this war. It was caused by the Germans' greed and love of power, but God is undoubtedly overruling it for good, as He so often overrules evil things even as in the case of sickness God does not send sickness, it comes as a result of breaking certain laws of health, but when man through his own ignorance or carelessness has so broken the laws of health that he becomes sick, then God very often overrules that sickness to the spiritual and moral benefit of the sufferer, so bringing good out of evil. In a similar way God is undoubtedly bringing good out of the evil of this war by making it teach us certain lessons that we are all slow to learn, lessons of unselfishness and of the relative value of what is material and what is spiritual. If the war had been stopped after a few months these lessons would not have been learned, the same selfishness, the same blindness to the importance of the spiritual, the same love of money, the same class antagonism, would have been as strong as ever. Nor can we say that those lessons have yet been learned, but there do seem to be some signs that at home in England men are beginning to learn them. We can well believe that, in spite of any efforts we may make, the war will not be stopped till we and the other nations have learned the lessons which God is teaching us."

"I believe that God means this war to leave the world an infinitely better world than it found it. This war is going to give us ideals and standards which we have failed to attain in the past."

"For one thing this war is going to do much towards abolishing war altogether. The Bible looks forward to a day when men 'shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.' And the longer this war lasts the more it is making men see that war is a barbarous survival from a primitive and brutal age, and something which is not necessary and which, therefore, can and must be abolished. Do not believe the pessimists who tell you that war will never be abolished. Think of the age-long evils that have been done away with amongst civilized nations, and believe that war will, in like manner, be abolished by a wider and deeper diffusion of the Spirit of Christ. Look, for instance, at slavery. At one time it would have been regarded as absolutely impossible to imagine a world from which slavery had been banished. Philosophers regarded it as absolutely necessary and defended it as in accordance with the laws of nature and the laws of God. But slavery has been abolished amongst all Christian nations, and nothing has more clearly shown to the world the degradation of Germany's idols than the fact that she has practically reversed slavery in the countries she has conquered. If an institution like slavery, which seemed so necessary for the maintenance of society in the past, can have been abolished, there is no reason why war should not also be consigned to the limbo of outgrown and useless barbarities."

"But there are people who contend that, on the whole, war is a good thing because it brings out those qualities of self-sacrifice and bravery which are apt to be neglected by a world at peace. We must readily agree that this war has called out many fine and noble qualities in people who showed no sign of those qualities before the war. We may acknowledge that the spiritual and physical state of a nation, long at peace, may often show signs of degeneration, that such signs were to be seen in abundance in our nation before the war, and that they are not so numerous in England now. So we may readily agree that war does some good. But when we look at the other side of the account, when we see the desolation caused by war, the evil passions it lets loose, the homes it ruins, and the hearts it breaks, then we are driven to ask whether the wisdom of God, guided and controlled by the spirit of God, could find some moral equivalent of war which shall be able to call out all those qualities of self-sacrifice and heroism which war calls out, and at the same time shall be free from the evils which seem necessarily to accompany war. We need to discover in the social realm something heroic that will speak to men as universally as war does, and yet will be as compatible with their spiritual selves as war has proved itself to be incompatible."

"War will only be overcome when a moral substitute has been provided for it which will absorb all its qualities of strenuousness, indignation at wrong, and indifference to property and life. For to the end of this world justice and freedom can be defended only by courage, devotion and self-sacrifice, which 'fear not them that kill the body and after that have no more that they can do.' There are many who believe that in the Christian religion, rightly believed and intelligently understood, God has given us just the moral equivalent of war which the world needed. In our religion we have a power that can call men to unselfish surrender of themselves, as witness the heroic lives of many missionary heroes who, at the call of God, have given up home and country and gone out to live and die among foreign nations and tribes with no prospect of earthly reward, but solely for the good of those to whom they minister. We have in Christianity

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG JUNIOR LEAGUE.

C.R.C. v. CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Played at Causeway Bay and won by the home team by 61 games to 38.

Scores:—

Lo and J. Wong lost to Lim and Lo, 5-3; beat Mohler and Chan, 10-1; beat MacPherson and Moosden, 5-3.

Chan and T. T. Ng beat Lim and Lo, 6-5; beat Mohler and Chan, 7-4; beat MacPherson and Moosden, 8-3.

C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son beat Lim and Lo, 9-2; lost to Mohler and Chan, 3-8; beat MacPherson and Moosden, 7-4.

DOCKYARD R.C. v. C.R.C.

This match, postponed on May 23th, was played off yesterday at Causeway Bay, and was won by the C.R.C. by 67 games to 32. Scores:—

Pile and Crocker lost to Choo and Ng, 4-7; beat H. M. Lau and J. Wong, 6-5; beat C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son, 7-4.

Truman and Wright lost to Choo and Ng, 0-11; lost to H. M. Lau and J. Wong, 1-10; lost to C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son, 8-8.

Black and Parry lost to Choo and Ng, 3-8; lost to H. M. Lau and J. Wong, 4-7; lost to C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son, 4-7.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

CIVIL SERVICE "B" v. M.B.K.

This match was won by the M.B.K. by 81 games to 18. Scores:—

Aligood and Imura beat Goodall and Aligood, 11-0; beat Clark and Wood, 8-3; beat Lyle and Haskett, 11-0.

Suganuma and Yamazaki beat Goodall and Aligood, 8-3; beat Clark and Wood, 10-1; beat Lyle and Haskett, 9-2.

Daigo and Mishima beat Goodall and Aligood, 6-5; beat Clark and Wood, 7-4; beat Lyle and Haskett, 11-0.

LEAGUE BOWLS.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

CIVIL SERVICE v. POLICE.

Playing at home in the Bowls League on Saturday, the Civil Service defeated the Police by a comfortable margin. The following are the scores:—

Middleton, J. Watt, 19

Hoyles, McWalter, 19

Hudson, G. Watt, 19

Stanley (skip), 30 Geyard (skip), 19

Stanley, Cooper, 19

Oxberry, Kent, 12

Blake, Gordon (skip), 12

Mace, Floyd, 12

Hunter, Holland, 12

Duncan, R. Watt, 12

Bacon (skip), 24 Grant (skip), 13

86 44

a power which can enable men willingly and gladly to meet death without quailing, as witness the heroic deaths of the great host of Christian martyrs who in all ages have been found ready to die for Christianity, and let us remember that China has contributed no small share to the number of Christian martyrs."

"And, again, we have in Christianity a power which can make men regard with indifference and contempt the claims of money; and all that money can buy, as witness the large number of those who for the love of Christ have vowed themselves to poverty."

"So we have good reason to claim that in a real living Christianity we have just that moral equivalent of war which the world will need if war is to be abolished. But it must be the real living Christianity, a Christianity founded upon Christ, lived in Christ, and reproducing the character of Christ. No merely formal Christianity will ever answer the purpose. And merely formal Christianity has been far too common in the past, and the world is sick of it. Real Christianity is so rarely seen, for Christianity is so rarely lived. As Mr. G. K. Chesterton said at the beginning of the war, Christianity is not a failure, for it has not been tried. It proved too hard for men and so they gave it up. But to-day if the world is to be redeemed from the evil of war in the future, we must find in a real and revived Christianity the moral equivalent of war which will call us to self-sacrifice, and a willingness if need be to face death, and a spirit of detachment which will enable us to evade the love of money which is 'a root of all kinds of evil.'"

"To go back to what I said at the beginning, God means us to learn certain lessons from this war, and till we have learned those lessons it is likely that the war will go on. If the war stopped to-day can we say that those lessons would have been learned? Would it not be the case that men would go back to many of the evils of pre-war days? There would be a renewal, in an aggravated form, of the selfishness which dominated all classes before the war, but which at home has so largely given place to the unselfishness, which has counted money and position and life itself as of small value compared to the call of the country's need and of the country's honour. That spirit of unselfishness is the Spirit of Christ. We professing Christians have so often failed to show that men have ceased to identify unselfishness with Christianity; in fact, they have very often regarded the Christian religion as a mere selfish anxiety to save one's own soul."

"We must change all that. We must set ourselves to learn that unselfishness is the essence of Christianity, and when the spirit of unselfishness has transformed nominal followers of Christ into real imitators of Him, 'who though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor,' then we shall have learned one of the great lessons to which God is guiding us by means of this war, and we may be ready for the blessing of peace."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF

PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN ALL SHADES.

CRETONNES and TAFETTAS

IN NEW COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

PLAIN and FANCY MUSLINS

AND

LACE CURTAINS

IN A NEW RANGE OF DESIGNS.

ALL ABOVE GOODS ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

MODERATE IN PRICE AND WILL

WEAR AND WASH WELL.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

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G-E FANS PROMOTE BODILY COMFORT.

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No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

S. E. GREEN & NG SZE KWONG.

AN ENDEAVOUR will be made to RE-PLAY this match TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 4.30 p.m. Stand ticket holders should change their tickets at MOUTRIER, LTD.

Any tickets not taken up will be sold on the ground. P. M. HODGSON, Hon. Secretary. [2163]

WANTED.

WANTED, by an European Bachelor, in suitable locality, Small FLAT of 2 Rooms with Bath-room and Kitchen. Apply to—

Box 2165, Office, Care of "Daily Press" [2165]

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE at PEAK, for months August and September. Write stating full particulars to—

Box No. 2166, Office, Care of "Daily Press" [2166]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$250,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 25th June, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 25th June, 1918.

Persons tendering to state The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 32 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 55, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D. J. F. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D. His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 24th June, 1918. [2167]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., of Canton, have acquired the business carried on by KARANJIA & COMPANY, Hongkong, as from the first day of May, 1918, and that the name of the Company has been altered from HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., to "HOGG & KARANJIA & CO., LTD.," and that the said Company will in future carry on business both at Hongkong and Canton under the latter style.

HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD. (Canton), KARANJIA & COMPANY (Hongkong). [2168]

WANTED.

SHROFF, with Security of about \$3,000. Apply in writing with references, if any, to—

"S. P." Office, Care of "Daily Press" [2161]

WANTED.

SHIPS SURGEON Wanted immediately for voyage to Calcutta. Apply stating terms to—

Box No. 2148, Office, Care of "Daily Press" [2148]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 905 and THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 99 years. Estimated Area, 30,000 and 20,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown Rent \$384.29 and \$386.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building, 100 House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2142]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL from 1st July.

Apply to— THE TREASURY, [2163]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to— ANRATOON V. APCAR & CO., Des Vaux Road Central. [2169]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED. [1987]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

No. 61, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [38]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.

4-ROOMED FLAT No. 59, THE PEAK, "STANTON LODGE," Mount Parrish, Kennedy Road level.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2068]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. A Shop in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

G. E. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Asiatic desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLFGRAM ORE for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—

FOOK YUEN, 77, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong, or Fook Wo Canton, Tobacco Firm, by Wai Lan Bridge, Canton, for particulars.

THE TUNG NAM MINING CO., Hongkong, 19th June, 1918. [2158]

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ALL KINDS OF RUBBER GOODS.

Our Specialities are:—

Rubber Sheets of all kinds and sizes; Rubber Hoses and Pipes of all sizes and styles; Rubber Erasers; Rubber Toys; Rubber Balls; Rubber Belting for Machinery; Tyres for Motor Cars, Cycles and Carriages; Divers Clothing; Rubber Shoes; Rubber Boots; Ebonite, etc., etc.

Correspondence Invited. [2112]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application. [2132]

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

[19]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24th JUNE, 1918.

JUSTIFIED BY EVENTS.

THE Colony is to be congratulated upon making a further gift of £250,000 out of surplus revenue to the Imperial Government for general war purposes. Our pleasure in recording the fact is the greater because in the earlier days of the war we felt impelled, at the risk of incurring some unpopularity, to point out on several occasions that Hongkong was not playing its due part in the struggle. In an article published on April 20th, 1916, for example, we remarked: "In this outpost of Empire we are so far away from the scene of actual strife that we are apt to watch its progress with the detached interest of neutrals, and to forget that our own peace and security are due to the sublime sacrifices which are being made by our fellow-countrymen and their comrades-in-arms in the trenches and on the high seas in the cause of liberty and justice. In saying this we are not forgetful of the contributions which Hongkong has made to the various war charities, both in money and kind, but these contributions, it is safe to say, have been furnished out of our abundance, and, in relatively few cases, have involved any real sacrifice. Our standard of living at the end of twenty months of the most ruinous warfare that the world has ever seen remains essentially the same as in the piping times of peace. . . . Let us remember the prodigious sacrifices which our fellow-countrymen in the United Kingdom are making and ask ourselves whether there is any equitable reason why we who have just as much at stake in the issue of the war should escape

untouched." We urged either that a supply of Exchequer Bonds should be purchased so as to afford people of modest means an opportunity of investing their savings in them, or that a local war loan should be floated. In the following October the latter alternative was adopted, but, unfortunately, by that time the rate of exchange had risen to such an extent as to make it less attractive than competing loans in a fixed currency in Great Britain and British Malaya. Nevertheless, the money—£3,000,000—was forthcoming, thanks to the Bank, and presented as a gift to the British Government. At a meeting of the Legislative Council on October 17th, 1916, H.E. THE GOVERNOR referred to this gift and said: "It may also suffice some who are ever ready to criticise without first taking the precaution of ascertaining the facts—a very common failing in this Colony—to learn that the war contributions to Imperial War efforts and war charities are at present as follows." He then proceeded to set forth in detail the sums invested in War Loans and subscribed to war charities, the total of the latter being £61,263. That was after the war had been in progress more than two years. We do not know what the total will be next October, but it is safe to say that it will fully justify our earlier criticisms. For, in addition to the loan of £3,000,000 which has been raised during the past two years, a further gift of £2,000,000 has been made to the Imperial War chest, apart from the latest contribution of £250,000, or roughly £1,500,000. Moreover, a special War Tax of 7 per cent. on the assessments, estimated to produce \$1,000,000 a year so long as the war shall last, was introduced last year, as well as new Liquor Duties and Tobacco taxes. Altogether, since 1913 the revenue of Hongkong has increased from 8½ million dollars to \$15,058,108, "by far the largest sum ever raised in this Colony." In the meantime the contributions to war charities have shown an equally gratifying expansion. Up to date the War Charities Fund amounts to \$923,106 as compared with £15,000 in October, 1916, and £31,500 subscribed previously to the Prince of Wales' Fund. "Our Day" in 1916 realised £1,330, in 1918 £5,000 (including a vote of \$5,000 from the War Charities Fund), and in 1917 £16,100. The equivalent of the last-named sum in dollars was \$110,415 and included \$32,000 derived from a War Bond drawing, which produced \$80,000. At the time we ventured the opinion that, properly organised, such a scheme should produce half-a-million dollars, and the result of the St. George's Day effort proves that we were right. The St. George's Society—on the absence of which we commented at length in 1916—signalled its birth in 1917 by collecting £4,000, and this year the figure promises to be between £25,000 and £30,000. Even without the very successful War Bond drawing its receipts are considerably more than double those of last year. Similar gratifying results are shown in connection with "Heather Day," the proceeds of which leapt up from £1,000 in 1916 to nearly £7,000 in 1917. A Kowloon Day was also started very successfully on January 1st this year with upwards of \$11,000. Finally, we may point to the War Savings Association, the formation of which was first suggested in our correspondence columns by Mr. C. D. WILKINSON, early in 1916 and subsequently advocated repeatedly by us as a means of "encouraging thrift" and "diverting to Imperial objects a great deal of money which, otherwise, would be frittered away." The project was opposed on the ground that it was unnecessary in view of the facilities which War Savings Certificates offered to those with slender purses to give rein to their patriotic inclinations. Eventually, however, when there appeared to be a danger of the Shanghai Association invading this territory—as we had foreseen—all objections were over-ruled, and the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association came into existence at the beginning of 1917, since which date it has been instrumental in placing nearly one and three-quarter million dollars at the service of the British Government. Does anyone imagine that without its aid the whole of this money would have been obtained for war purposes? These facts serve as a justification both of past criticisms and present congratulations.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 8th June, amounted to 63,046 tons and the sales to 47,717 tons.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Friday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 2 (2 deaths); bubonic plague, 3 (3 deaths); enteric fever, 1 (1 death).

An endeavour will be made to replay the tennis match, between S. E. Green and Ng Sze Kwong, in the Hongkong Cricket Club Open Championship Singles, this afternoon at 4.30.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARENT'S COMPLAINT AGAINST LOCAL SCHOOL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Soares, no doubt possesses a very able pen, which he has, however, put to a very ungenerous use in criticising the doings of two of our greatest charitable institutions, the good work of which must be acknowledged by all.

Allow me to point out to Mr. Soares that in the matter of summer vacations it is not the teachers alone who are responsible, for, if I am not mistaken, there is the Education Dept., with whose approval only are holidays given. Presumably, therefore, that the proper authorities have sanctioned these holidays, what has Mr. Soares to "growl" about? Is it because he does not want to be disturbed by the "children on holiday"? And in the matter of school fees during August what would Mr. Soares say if his salary were to be stopped during his illness at any future time?

He refers to the 10 cents which has to be taken every Wednesday for providing meat for cooking lessons. Which is more profitable—to give 10 cents to your child to patronize the moving pictures, where they learn at an early age what they ought not to know; or to spend the same amount in acquiring an art which will prove beneficial to them in after life? I know of many wives who are entirely at the mercy of their cooks and servants for the very simple reason that they have never been taught anything else except the art of stylish dressing (not dress-making).

One may glean from what Mr. Soares says that he has not the least idea what 10 cents will fetch in the shape of eatables. Probably he thinks that a banquet could be provided, so no wonder he speaks of getting "mouthfuls" after cooking lessons. Mr. Soares must allow me to remind him that the teachers cannot depend only on the school fees to keep up an institution like, say, St. Joseph's College; other means of raising funds have to be employed, and what more natural than to send for school books which they sell at a small profit. Would not Mr. Soares have done the same if he had been the head of a private school, and would he not then believe it to be perfectly fair?

As to the imaginary injustice at the distribution of prizes I will initiate Mr. Soares into the open secret that prize-winners do not always occupy the best positions after leaving school; in the generality of cases they do not.

I would like to assure you, Mr. Editor, that the views held by Mr. Soares on the subject are not endorsed by the greater percentage of parents who are sending their children to the schools mentioned, and that 90 per cent. of the boys and girls who are now working for a living in Hongkong have received their education at the hands of these religious people who are so much maligned.—I am, etc.,

FEDUP.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1918.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY AND WAR BONDS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Since experience has proved very successful for two consecutive years in raising money for War Charities, perhaps the patriotic members of the St. Andrew's Society will form a Committee for starting as soon as possible another Bond Drawing to take place on St. Andrew's Day. These War Bonds are far more advantageous than the cash sweeps during the races. The Englishmen have worked for their comrades, why should the Scotsmen not follow suit? Another drawing might also be arranged on a smaller scale for St. Patrick's Day—Yours etc.,

AN OPINION. Hongkong, June 23rd, 1918.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE TUCHUNS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The Tuchuns' party held a meeting in Tientsin on the 20th, at which it was decided to support Tsu Sai Chang as President.

ANOTHER LOAN CONTEMPLATED.

The Peking Government proposes to obtain another loan of one thousand million dollars.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRINCE ARTHUR IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, June 21st.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived to present the Field-Marshal's baton to the Emperor of Japan. He had a markedly cordial reception.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

June 23rd.

THE TUCHUN. The Tuchun, it is reported, will proceed to Kwangsi to interview General Luk Wing-tung.

GENERAL LUK. An official message states that General Luk has suddenly returned to his native village in Mo-Ming, and will not proceed to Canton at present.

Luk has ordered the Tuchun to send armies to Hunan without delay.

It is reported that General Luk, in view of the situation in Lung-chow (Kwangsi borders), has decided to proceed there to inspect troops.

THE PAK KOP PUI LOTTERY. It is reported that a certain merchant has again asked the authorities to re-open the Pak Kop Pui lottery in view of the depleted condition of the provincial exchequer.

THE OPIUM PROHIBITION. It is said that the new Treasurer, who assumed office the other day, intends to withdraw the opium prohibition at the rate of \$5,000,000 per annum.

PEACE FEELERS. The special envoy who was sent by the President to consult General Luk about peace conditions has left Canton for Kwangsi after visiting the Tuchun.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has wired to the President asking whether the Peking Government desires peace. Shanghai is suggested as the place in which to hold a peace conference.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARCELS FOR HOME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th June you published a letter from the Postmaster-General of Hongkong regarding the despatch of parcels of food stuffs to the United Kingdom, in which letter appeared the following:—"Small quantities of prohibited articles sent as gifts, and tea up to 1lb., and sugar up to 1lb., also sent as gifts, will not be interfered with by the Imperial Customs Authorities."

The word "interfere" must here be read in a Pickwickian sense. My wife, to whom I despatched a parcel from Hongkong, writes from London mentioning its arrival, and adding that not only the parcel, but the individual contents, had been opened, and so badly replaced that the tea and sugar, which had not altogether escaped from the parcel, had lost their individual characteristics through an intermingling process.

"Interference" would probably involve the spreading of butter or jam over this mixture.—Yours faithfully,

June, 1918. T. E. A.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING FUND.

FINAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following contributions have been received since the list was closed:—

Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bowley (2nd donation), Mrs. Walsley, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. H. Griffin, Mrs. Makeham, Mrs. Featherstone and Mrs. J. Anderson.

Previous List \$6,228.84

Final List 161.00

Total \$6,389.84

THE WAR.

ITALIANS EVERYWHERE HOLD THE ENEMY.

STARVATION IN AUSTRIA:

SCENES OF DISORDER.

HOME RULE AND CONSCRIPTION ABANDONED:

IRELAND'S CONDITION GRAVE.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON ANGLO-AMERICAN IDEALS.

Franco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN TRENCHES PENETRATED.

LONDON, June 21st.
11.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In a raid last night, northward of the Scarpe, Scottish troops penetrated German trenches, inflicted heavy casualties among the enemy's garrison, captured a number of prisoners, and destroyed a number of dugouts, and secured several machine-guns.

The low clouds and the rain greatly hampered flying yesterday. One enemy machine was brought down. One British machine is missing.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, June 22nd.
12.00 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—We took a few prisoners and inflicted casualties in raids by patrols in the Villers, Bretonneux and Strazeele sectors.

AMERICANS ADVANCE THEIR LINE.

LONDON, June 22nd.
3.25 a.m.

An American official message, dated June 21st, states:—Northward of Chateau Thierry we advanced our line and improved our positions there.

AMERICANS STRAIGHTEN A FEW SALIENTS.

LONDON, June 22nd.
4.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Army, telegraphing on June 21st, states:—The Americans, by a series of small but brilliant assaults during the past two days, straightened a few small salients in Belleau Wood and North-west of Chateau Thierry. They drove back the Germans over a kilometre at one place.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 21st.
11.40 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The enemy kept up violent reconnoitring thrusts on the whole of Prince Rupprecht's front, but were everywhere repulsed.

Hospital buildings in the Vesle Valley have twice recently been the objective of enemy aircraft.

Italian front.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

OFFENSIVE NOT RESUMED SINCE THURSDAY.

LONDON, June 22nd.
10 p.m.

An Italian official message states:—The enemy's offensive has not been renewed since Thursday evening.

We sanguinarily repulsed a strong local attack in the direction of Losson.

The enemy concentrated a violent fire on the Montello and Grappa region.

We crushed subsequent infantry advances.

We again enlarged the bridge-head at Cavazzocherina, taking 150 prisoners.

We penetrated a post at Asiago Plateau and captured a garrison.

We brought down 10 enemy aeroplanes.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Rome, June 22nd.

Signor Orlando told Parliament this evening that the situation generally was unchanged. There was no infantry fighting.

ITALIANS HARDLY TOUCH THEIR RESERVES.

Rome, June 22nd.
4.50 a.m.

Signor Orlando, talking to the Deputies on Friday morning, said the line could have been established on Thursday but the position of the Austrians was so dangerous that they were obliged to continue their attacks in the hope of freeing themselves from the proximity of the Piave, whose flooding prevented supplies reaching them. Sir Orlando added that the Italians had hardly touched their reserves.

AUSTRIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

LONDON, June 22nd.
11.55 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official message states:—We repulsed Italian attacks at Montello and westward of Sandona. The enemy between June 15th and 20th lost 42 aeroplanes.

The prisoners now amount to 40,000, including a few Czech-Slovak Legionaries, who were immediately subjected to the treatment prescribed by Martial Law.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 22nd.
12.15 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—On the 20th inst. the enemy made a vain effort, with undiminished violence, to recapture the positions we won in the Piave sector.

The struggle in the Montello sector has increased in violence. We are destroying wave after wave of the enemy's "storm" troops in hand to hand fighting on a 12-kilometre front, the Italians throwing in reserve after reserve.

We captured 3,500 prisoners in the Montello sector alone.

General.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

IRELAND AND THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

LORD FRENCH'S SATISFACTION.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In view of Lord Curzon's speech, Mr. Dillon and the Nationalists will shortly return to Westminster.

Sergeant Sullivan, Sir Maurice Dockrell, and Mr. Henry McLaughlin explain that Mr. Gwynne has been appointed to the Irish Recruiting Council.

Lord French, in a message to the Council, says the readiness and goodwill with which they have responded to the invitation confirms his unflinching belief in his countrymen's sympathy with the cause for which they have undertaken will bring joy to many an old comrade in the field where the Irish regiments are looking to the boys at home to maintain the great tradition of their fighting race.

NEW GOVERNOR OF THE SEYCHELLES.

SIR EUSTACE FIENNES APPOINTED.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The appointment of Sir Eustace Fienness, M.P., as Governor of the Seychelles, will cause a vacancy at Banbury.

PRIME MINISTER AND THE DOMINIONS. WHAT THE WORLD OWES TO THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Lloyd George, at the Parliamentary supper, proposing the toast of the Dominion Cabinet Ministers, said they were leaders of probably the most democratic communities in the world. "We value," he said, "the shrewdness, sagacity and courage they bring to bear on the problems of the Empire." These periodical conferences with the statesmen of the Dominions were most helpful and most stimulating to British Ministers. The Conferences were a source of the greatest inspiration and support to those who had borne the stress and strain of the war for years. Mentioning Sir R. Borden, Mr. Hughes and Mr. W. F. Massey, Mr. Lloyd George said their names were as well known and esteemed in the United Kingdom as in their own land.

(A portion of this message is missing.)

All the Dominion guests represent a good deal to us. They represent the consciousness of the Empire and are a real help at a moment of real need. He said the Dominion representatives came the more readily and eagerly into the fight because the Old Country got into trouble through championing the sacred cause of Freedom and Right. One of the greatest stories of future ages would be how the children, when the Motherland was beset by cruel foes, rushed from the ends of the earth to shield her with their sturdy strength. (Cheers.)

Their overseas kinsmen must have noticed the special warmth of the greetings and the reception they got since the war, for the Old Country was grateful to and proud of them. (Cheers.) Their guests had come to take part in the great Council of the Empire which was the most wonderful federation of human beings the world had ever seen. He said he had had the privilege of presiding at the first Imperial War Cabinet where, around the table, sat representatives of over four hundred million human beings, of the most of the great races of the world, and of most of the great faiths, who had come together to evolve the best methods of establishing Right and Justice on the earth. It was a fine start for the Imperial Conference. The British Empire had sadly, bitterly, and angrily disappointed its foes and surprised its friends.

While not deprecating the fleets of France, Italy, Japan, and America, Mr. Lloyd George said the history of the sea had not provided anything to compare with the resource, skill and daring of the British Navy and the British mariner, and the way they had fought and conquered the naval sharks who were infesting the high seas. That was an old story, but what the Empire had done on land was something new. There never had been anything like it. Great Britain had an army about the size of the Bulgarian Dominions, in fact hardly any. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom had raised nearly six millions of men on sea and land and the Dominions—despite the smallness of their populations, the nearest which was thousands of miles distant—raised one million. Germany expected to meet raw levies of troops, brave, but easily scattered by her highly trained and disciplined legionaries. Instead, the Germans encountered men who defeated their proudest warriors in a hundred fights. Their achievement during the past three months was a great one. (Cheers.)

India likewise disappointed our enemies, who counted upon India absorbing the Empire's strength, whereas she had added to it. India had raised voluntarily nearly a million men and they were about to raise another. (Loud cheers.) They had been and were still guarding the bridges of the east and would so continue to the end. "All this to-night" added Mr. Lloyd George, "is a striking lesson of the reality of the power of the Empire."

What would have happened to the world if the might of the Empire had not been thrown into the conflict? Russia collapsing, American troops not in last year, Germany commanding the seas!

International Right would have been trampled underfoot and military despotism would have triumphed throughout the world.

The Kaiser had proclaimed to the world that God gave Hindenburg and Ludendorff to Germany. But who gave the British Empire to his enemies?

The Kaiser could easily discover, if he would only ask some learned Divine to tell him who planted wrath against injustice, and abhorrence of inhumanity, and love of freedom in the heart of man. It was those divine passions which ranged the British Empire, from North to South, from Far East and Far West, in one brotherhood of arms against the deeds and designs of Prussian despotism. Everybody had under-estimated the reality and strength of the bonds which unite the British Empire.

Germany thought of the paper ties, which shrivel and scorch into black dust at the first flash of fires and war, but they were mistaken. In life, the most real and enduring ties were the invisible ones. It was true we had ties of language race and blood in a common origin, but most potent of all, were the ties of common aim, sympathies and ideals. They had stood the strain and drawn us closer together. It ought to be the purpose of all statesmanship to strengthen those bonds and to defend and protect them against a severance.

All which was best in the world was safer to-day for the existence of the British Empire. He recalled saying at the Imperial Conference of 1907:—"The federation of a free Commonwealth is worth making sacrifices for. One never knows when its strength may be essential to the great cause of human freedom, and that is priceless." We now knew. (Cheers.) Let the knowledge of the peril averted by the unity of the Empire be our plea for further strengthening it. That is why the Imperial Conference of 1907 has become the Imperial Cabinet of to-day. (Cheers.) That is why India has been called to our councils; that is why action has been added to the council and the council converted into action; and that is why we specially welcome our guests to-night, as fore-runners of a succession of councillors coming from all the Empire which, for generations to come, will direct the destiny and wield the authority and power of the greatest union of free nations that the world has ever seen. (Loud cheers.)

BIRTH OF A NEW ERA.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Mr. Hughes (Premier of Australia), speaking at the Parliamentary supper, declared that four years of war had united the British Empire on vital issues as it was never united before. They were all weary and war-worn, nevertheless they were not only resolved to conquer but were firmly assured of ultimate victory. They were determined to have no peace which would not rest upon an enduring foundation of justice and liberty. The Dominions, excluding India, had placed in the field over a million men, whose deeds spoke for themselves. To-day, the Mother-country and the Dominions appreciated each other's viewpoints better than ever before. The Dominions hitherto had played a small part in international politics, which involved the Empire in war, but that day was past and those of our men who were fighting for the Empire would in future demand a voice in the Councils of the Empire.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DOMINIONS.

Mr. Massey (Premier of New Zealand), referred to the work of the Imperial Conference. He said they were daily engaged in arranging a form of representation for the people of the Dominions—representations which would continue to improve and develop for many centuries. Hence, he added, it was the special duty of public men to encourage British sentiments. He also affirmed that the staying power of Great Britain was equal, if not superior, to that of Germany.

THE WHOLE EMPIRE'S SPIRIT IS UNFLINCHING.

Sir R. Borden, (Premier of Canada), said the extreme peril had passed, thanks to the splendid work of the Navy. But what had the Dominions done for the supreme importance of sea-power? He declared that the whole Empire's spirit was as unflinching as ever. They were all optimists regarding the war because it was undertaken in a cause which could not be permanently defeated, though it might be temporarily defeated. Against the serious mistakes which were made was the most wonderful and most mighty military effort which had ever been undertaken and accomplished by any non-military nation.

THE TURKS IN PERSIA.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL SACKED.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.

The American Minister at Teheran reports that the Turks sacked an American hospital in Tabriz, and seized the British and American Consulates.

A GERMAN DENIAL.

AMSTERDAM, June 23rd.

An official message from Berlin has denied the British Admiralty statement, enabled on June 16th, that mines of German origin were found in the route allotted to Dutch hospital-ships.

THE GOVERNMENT AND RUBBER.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Ivor Philipps, Sir Arthur Stanley stated that no decision had been taken to appoint a Rubber Controller, but the situation regarding rubber was being carefully watched in case some measure of control should become necessary.

THE DUTCH CONVOY TO THE NETHERLANDS INDIES.

THE HAGUE, June 19th.

Departure of the Dutch convoy for the Dutch Indies has been postponed owing to the manifest of the ships' cargoes being not quite in order. An extraordinary Ministerial Council was held to-day, probably in regard to this matter.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Silver is steady.

MARKET CONTINUES GOOD.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report states:—The price remains unchanged. The tone of the market continues good. Shanghai exchange eased temporarily a farthing but soon recovered to 4s. 7½d. one tael.

A BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The Clapham bye-election resulted as follows:—

Mr. Greer (Coalitionist)... 4,512.
Mr. Beamish (Independent) 3,333.

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE DROWNING OF TWO BOAT-GIRLS.

THE RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, on Saturday, three Chinese were charged with causing the death of two sampan girls at Yaumati Harbour recently.

It will be remembered that these three men were alleged to have attempted to rob the owner of a boat and her two daughters, while they were proceeding in the direction of Tai Kok Tsui. The boat upset and two girls were drowned. As a consequence, the three men were arrested on a charge of murder.

Inspector Gordon said the Police had investigated the matter thoroughly and had come to the conclusion that the whole matter was the outcome of an accident. They, therefore, wished to withdraw the charge of murder. With reference to the charge of robbery, the evidence they had was not sufficient to warrant a conviction.

Mr. J. R. Wood accordingly discharged defendants.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 13th.

THE PRESIDENCY.
The renewed hopes of peace which have been felt during the past week or so, have been due in some degree to the weariness of the Northern soldiers and in some degree to a lively interest in the elections now proceeding for members of Parliament. A new President has to be elected in October, and wire-pulling in this connection has already commenced. The veteran statesman, Hsu Shih-chang, is mentioned as the most likely candidate. Certainly he would be acceptable to most of the warring sections. His views always carry considerable weight, and he would command greater respect than any other man. Of course, he is very modest about it. He does not respond with alacrity to the suggestion, but he has indicated that at the proper time he is prepared to emerge from his retirement and render whatever service he can to his native country. Feng Kuei-chang's name is also mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but it is unlikely that he will allow the nomination to stand. His tenure of the office up to the present has not been attended with brilliant success.

THE FORTUNES OF WAR.
The tide of war ebbs and flows in China. Successes have been reported by the Government troops operating in Fukien, but Szechuan is in a bad way, and southern Kiangsi is apprehensive at the approach of the Kwangtung troops, whose progress the Kiangsi contingents were unable to hold. The Government can do very little because it has not the sinews of war. There are no liberty loans being floated in China. Indeed, any loans that are being put through by the Government are regarded in many quarters as being the reverse of liberty loans, the fear being entertained that the need for money will compel the Government to place itself under obligations to Japan which will conduce to anything but liberty.

OPUM AGAIN.
There is a report that another opium contract has been entered into, or is about to be completed, whereby the Government will take over existing stocks of opium from the combine and retail the drug medicinally. Curiously enough, this transaction is also associated with the Parliamentary election, the suggestion being that five millions of the sum to be paid is to be used for electorating purposes. It is to be hoped that the Chinese Government will not descend to such an action, but maintain its consistency in the matter of prohibition. For it cannot be ignored that the transaction opens up possibilities of graft and the continuance of the drug habit, results which must be deplored.

THE DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.
This, one of the great festivals of the year in China, was generally observed here to-day. There was the recognised squaring of accounts among merchants, and there was much merry-making and feasting. Terrible looking pictures were, as usual, displayed on most doors in order to drive away evil spirits and evil influences. The fiction may no longer be believed but the practice persists, and gives a touch of the picturesque to this ancient festival.

THE IRREDENTISTS.
The liberated Italian war prisoners, who have been a marked feature of Peking during the past six months, are expected to leave the capital in a few days for the United States, whence they will proceed homewards. They are a fine body of men. Their behaviour has given little cause for complaint, while their musical contributions to the social life of Peking have been much appreciated. During the last few days they have been engaged repairing and painting the walls of the Italian Legation. The spectacle of white men doing manual labour seemed to fill the Chinese with surprise. Count Altiotti, the Italian Minister, will accompany the Irredentists homewards as far as Shanghai has been granted him.

EXTENSION OF CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.
The Cabinet has approved of a memorandum submitted by the Ministry of Communications regarding the extension of land telegraph lines. Provision is made for the construction of a new line from Wuyuan, through Shansi, Ulsantai, Koko, to Chinghuassu—a distance of over 1,000 miles—at an estimated cost of over one million dollars. The line will not traverse the Mongolian desert. Another new line is to be laid from Kalgan, through Kwei-hua and Ninghsia, to Kuyun—a distance of nearly 1,000 miles—to connect with the previously mentioned line. A new double line between Canton and Hankow, along the railway, has been sanctioned; and a new line from Peking to Jehol by a route yet to be decided has also been approved. It is estimated that the period of construction will be three years. Repairs of existing lines are also sanctioned. If this programme be carried out it will contribute greatly to communications in China and enhance the revenue of the country. But good intentions are not always executed in China. Something invariably happens to block progress.

CONVERTED IRISH ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONIST.

LONDON, June 20th.

A message from Dublin states that Serjeant Sullivan, one of the signatories to the anti-conscription pledge, has joined the Committee of Voluntary Recruiting in Ireland. Interviewed, he said it would be a relief to decent Irishmen to find an honest and straightforward course opened to them. He was an anti-conscriptionist, but was also in favour of the war. Like all real Nationalists, he believed that the Catholic Bishops would resent any bullying of the Irish people which would prevent recruiting.

BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON PEACE.**ANGLO-AMERICAN IDEALS.**

LONDON, June 21st.

Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied in the House of Commons to a Pacifist motion by Mr. P. E. Morrell (Liberal Member for Burnley), asking for an assurance that the Government would lose no diplomatic opportunity of settling the problems of the war by agreement, and urging a revision of the secret treaties with the Allies, which, he alleged, were inconsistent with the objects for which Great Britain entered the war, and therefore were a barrier to a democratic peace.

Mr. Philip Snowden seconded the motion.

Mr. Balfour said that Germany was pursuing her aim of universal domination with persistent and elaborate care and ruthless cold-blooded determination. Our motives to-day were as high and pure as at the beginning of the war. Events since 1914 had convinced every student, save a few pacifists, that the war was the inevitable result of the German ambition of world domination.

Referring to peace proposals, like the Austrian Emperor's letter, Mr. Balfour said we had never rejected any proposals having the slightest possibility of producing the kind of peace all desired. There was no evidence that Germany had ever been serious in making such offers.

THE CASE OF BELGIUM.

Belgium stood out as a great unanswerable proof of what the Germans would do if they thought any military advantage was obtainable from it. Germany had never openly and plainly stated that Belgium would be given up and restored and replaced in her position of absolute economic and political independence.

Mr. Balfour with great emphasis repudiated the suggestion that there was the smallest difference as regards war aims between ourselves and America. We cherished the same ideals, we were fighting for the same purposes and on the same battlefield and making similar sacrifices.

SECRET TREATIES DEFENDED.

Mr. Balfour defended the secret Treaties. They were made under conditions in which any Government would be bound to have acted. Similarly it was a mistake to suppose that the Italian Treaty stood in the way of peace. The Allies were prepared to listen collectively to all reasonable arrangements. The Government would not be deaf to any reasonable suggestion if such were made. Any proposal to the Allies would be considered on its merits. These Treaties were made by Great Britain with others as members of the Alliance. We should stand by them. These Treaties did not provide any obstacle to the conclusion of a reasonable peace and would not occasion any difficulty between ourselves and Italy. Of more importance than at present attempting to review these Treaties was the task of resisting the Austro-German efforts and doing all that was possible to restore Russia to her full and national self-consciousness.

SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

Mr. Balfour said: "Everybody sympathises with Russia to-day. Her sufferings have been little alleviated by the nominal peace forced upon her. I do not despair of our ability even now to do something material to restore economic and political unity and national effort in that great country. As far as can be ascertained the Central Powers at present do not intend to do anything more as regards peace proposals than to offer the most favourable terms to one of the members of the Alliance with a view to disintegrating the Alliance."

Mr. Balfour did not blame the Central Powers for setting up such a trap, but he would blame those falling into the trap, and mostly those pacifists who apparently thought it criminal not to fall into it.

AN HONOURABLE ENDING OF THE WAR.

Concluding, Mr. Balfour said the Government and also those on the Opposition Bench were desirous of an honourable ending of the war, but all thought that no peace would be honourable and satisfactory which was merely a truce. Peace when attained must leave the fewest possible causes of friction and jealousy which divide small nations even more than they divide big nations.

Mr. Balfour hoped that the future peace would be supplemented by a League of Nations for the enforcement of peace. "We passionately desire an honourable peace, but are more and more convinced that it is only attainable by struggling to the end in order not to leave any nation like Germany with the power to repeat the evil under which the whole of the civilised world is at present groaning."

The Pacifist motion was negatived without a division.

HUNGER IN AUSTRIA.**PEACE WITHOUT ANNEXATIONS INDEMNITIES.**

AMSTERDAM, June 21st.

News of the Austrian hunger strike has been suppressed by the censor since March 21st.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN VIENNA.

LONDON, June 21st.

Swiss reports speak of serious disturbances in Vienna. They state that a hundred thousand workers in the arsenal workshops and aeroplane factory struck.

Fifty thousand demonstrators pillaged the shops and marched in procession in the streets demanding peace and bread.

Sanguinary rioting ensued. The police intervened with drawn sabres.

So far there is no confirmation.

HUNGARY'S OFFER OF PEAS AND BEANS.

According to the *Berlin Tageblatt*, the Hungarian Government has announced that it is ready to send to Vienna a thousand waggons of peas and beans.

Besides the demand for an early general peace in Vienna the Workers' Council has renewed its demand for no annexations and no indemnities, also the formation of a League of Nations.

These resolutions have been conveyed to the Foreign Minister by a deputation of Social Democrats with a request that he negotiate with enemy Governments.

BREAD RATION REDUCTION.

AMSTERDAM, June 20th.

A message from Vienna says the reduction in the bread ration has caused immense excitement throughout the Monarchy. The sharpest Press protests, irrespective of party, are published. Immediate German and Hungarian help is demanded. The executive of the German Socialists in Austria urgently appeal to workers to abstain from excesses or interruption of work pending the decisions of the Vienna Workers' Council.

GENERAL PEACE DEMANDED.

A message from Basle says that the Vienna Workers' Council is protesting against the reduction in the bread ration, and demands a general peace as soon as possible.

GERMAN PIE-CRUST PROMISES.

The Vienna City Council has issued a statement with reference to the reduction in the bread ration. It says that Germany promised some weeks ago to supply the Austrian Army and civilians with meat, including German stocks. At first the deliveries were regular, but for eight days past Germany was in arrears. Two thousand waggons of meat had not been delivered. No meat has been distributed for a week in the munitions districts of Austria. This situation is most acute in Prague, Brunn and Galuzia. Urgent telegrams have been sent to General Ludendorff, besides others previously mentioned, and the Ambassador at Berlin made representations. When the Burgomaster received the unexpected notification of the reduction in the bread ration, he refused responsibility for the order. Vienna requested at least peas and beans. This was refused, and he then again telegraphed Berlin and Munich asking for potatoes.

AMERICA AND THE WAR ALLIED AND AMERICAN WORKERS' RELATIONS.

ST. PAUL (Minnesota), June 21st.

The American Federation of Labour has passed a resolution reaffirming its opposition to meeting representatives of workers of the Central Powers until Germany's military machine is crushed, and declaring that the true attitude of enemy workers cannot be learned at such a conference, as they will be completely dominated by their militaristic and imperialistic leaders.

MR. GOMPERS RE-ELECTED.

Mr. Gompers has been re-elected President of the Federation and has been authorised to visit Great Britain, France and Italy in order to cement the relations of Allied and American workers.

It was also recommended that a permanent representative of the Federation be maintained in Europe.

U.S. SOCIALISTS TO ATTEND BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

New York, June 21st.

A delegation of American Socialists is going to London to attend the British Labour Party's Conference in August and afterwards to confer with the Socialists of France, Italy and Switzerland.

OPPOSITION TO STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

The American Alliance of Labour and Democracy has issued a statement on behalf of the Delegation, emphasising America's opposition to the whole of the Stockholm Conference, scheme root and branch, and declaring that nothing can be gained by such peace conversations at present.

It adds that at any International Congress of Socialists, delegations from autocratic countries must consist exclusively of those actively engaged in an effort to bring about an immediate revolutionary movement to overthrow their Governments.

STOCKYARDS PLACED UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL.

WASHINGTON, June 21st.

President Wilson in a proclamation places all the stockyards in the United States under Federal control.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.**ORGANISED REIGN OF TERROR INDISPENSABLE.**

MOSCOW, June 21st.

The President of the Soviet Commission, in order to combat the counter-revolution, openly admits that the Commission has ordered numerous executions, because "an organised Reign of Terror in the form of executions is indispensable at the present stage of the Revolution."

M. Gorky's newspaper denounces "These modern inquisitors," and reminds them of the fate of Robespierre.

ALLIES' EXCLUSION OF GERMAN SHIPS AND GOODS.

LONDON, June 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Croft asked—Have the Allies agreed to exclude German ships and German goods from Allied ports and territories for progressive periods after the war the longer the Central Powers refuse to accept the Allies peace terms; and also similarly to progressively restrict the export of raw materials to Germany?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government was constantly communicating with the Allies, including the United States, on this matter. The question was a very complicated one. Even if anything had been decided, which was not the case, it would be impossible to make a statement.

ENEMY ALIENS IN GREAT BRITAIN.**PETITION FOR THEIR OR INDEMNITIES.**

LONDON, June 21st.

There is unusual interest in the Clapham bye-election. The Coalitionist Mr. Harry Greer, is opposed by Mr. Hamilton Beamish, nominee of Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P. Both are drawing attention to the enemy alien question. Mr. Beamish recently said that if he is returned and all enemy aliens are not interned he will create pandemonium in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister's Secretary has written to Mr. Greer stating that Mr. Lloyd George is personally examining the whole question of alien enemies in the country and is determined to take whatever action is necessary.

The National Party is organising a petition for the immediate internment of all enemy aliens.

QUESTION TO BE INVESTIGATED.

LONDON, June 20th.

The newspapers state that, owing to a recent complaint, Mr. Lloyd George has decided to overhaul the whole question of aliens in Great Britain.

PARLIAMENTARY SUPPER WELCOME TO DOMINIONS' REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, June 21st.

A Parliamentary supper was given by the Empire Parliamentary Association to welcome the Dominions' Premiers and Ministers. It was a brilliant affair. The Royal Galleries of the House of Lords, in which the supper was served, were crowded. There was a most distinguished gathering, including thirteen past and present Premiers of the Dominions, most of the Ministers of the Cabinet, a large number of members of the Houses of Commons and Lords, including Government and Opposition members, High Commissioners, all the Dominions' Premiers and other overseas Ministers now in this country, including General Smuts, Hon. H. Burton, Hon. W. M. Hughes, the Maharajah of Patiala, and Sir S. P. Sigha.

The gathering numbered over 200 persons.

The Lord Chancellor presided, and proposed the toast of His Majesty the King. Mr. Lloyd George proposed the toast of "Our Cabinet Colleagues from the Dominions," to which Sir Robert Borden and Mr. W. M. Hughes replied.

GERMAN TRAFFIC ON DUTCH RAILWAY.

AMSTERDAM, June 19th.

A Dutch semi-official message declares that only a maximum of twenty-four German trains daily run over the Limburg Railways. These trains are thoroughly examined by the Dutch Customs and military officials before they are allowed to proceed.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS PUNISHED.

AMSTERDAM, June 21st.

In the Prussian Lower House the Independent Socialist, Hoffmann stated that hundreds of Independent Socialists are being sent to the trenches as punishment for political activity. Unserviceable men are sent to prison, where many perish of hunger.

GERMAN EX-CHANCELLOR DYING.

AMSTERDAM, June 21st.

The *Kueningische Volkszeitung* states that the ex-Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, is in a critical condition, the result of an apoplectic stroke. There is little hope of his recovery.

GERMAN MURDERS IN FLANDERS.

AMSTERDAM, June 20th.

The Germans have arrested over fifty persons in East Flanders on suspicion of espionage. Sixteen, including women, were condemned to death, which sentence, it is rumoured, has already been carried out.

WAR DISEASE IN ROMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, June 21st.

The *Vonstrecke Zeitung* says that Romania is negotiating with Germany for the supply of large quantities of chemical preparations and other medical material in order to combat war diseases which are raging in Romania, decimating the population in some districts.

MALTA'S WAR EFFORT.

MALTA, June 21st.

The Governor, Lord Methuen, in a speech, paid a tribute to what Malta, "an infinitesimal part of the Empire," has done in the war. It has contributed twenty-four thousand men to the Army and Navy, while those who remained at home have done much for the sick and wounded.

WAR SERVICES OF MOSLEMS.

LONDON, June 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government gratefully recognised the conspicuous war services rendered by Moslem fellow-subjects.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

LONDON, June 21st.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.

THE LATEST PEER.

LONDON, June 20th.

The Minister of the Air Force, Sir William Weir, has been elevated to the Peerage.

IRISH BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, June 21st.

The East Cavan bye-election resulted: Griffith (Sinn Féiner), 3,795; O'Hanlon (Nationalist), 2,581.

NEW ZEALAND'S WOOL.

WASHINGTON, June 21st.

The British Government has arranged to purchase New Zealand's wool clips until one year after the war at the same price as paid during the past two years.

Hongkong St. George's Society DRAWING OF WAR BONDS 1918.**LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS.**

Number	11,820 =	1st Prize	\$176,250
	54,624 =	2nd	52,875
	80,415 =	3rd	35,250

Ticket Number	Amount of Prize	Ticket Number	Amount of Prize	Ticket Number	Amount of Prize
	\$		\$		\$
00367	100	27520	200	63601	200
01721	400	31897	100	69720	1,000
01730	7,500	36237	700	64268	10,000
01884	400	37815	7,000	65186	2,000
02483	700	39520	400	67017	100
04474	300	39563	100	68372	700
08360	300	40500	100	69493	100
07551	200	40739	2,000	70214	200
07274	200	40788	300	72303	400
08620	1,000	40948	5,000	72468	100
08546	1,000	41408	400	73536	100
08923	300	42827	200	74612	400
11518	300	44561	700	76010	200
11820	176,250	44770	25	76283	200
13270	100	45094	2,000	77280	400
13883	100	45489	1,000	76383	700
14925	1,000	46220	400	80415	35,250
15616	700	46540	700	85571	700
16159	2,000	49319	300	85755	300
17028	200	49462	300	88112	2,000
18450	700	49941	300	89536	300
18748	200	50250	700	89637	300
19276	5,000	54252	200	89869	200
19372	200	54624	52,875	89975	100
19606	10,000	55808	100	90767	200
20647	2,000	55970	100	91074	300
21136	200	55976	200	92576	200
22124	100	58906	400	92974	100
22929	300	59806	300	93028	300
23090	300	60325	100	93985	100
24132	400	60404	100	94830	400
24718	100	61134	200	95376	300
25522	2,500	61494	1,000	95658	100
26160	200	62266	300		
26752	100	62704	400		
		63335	300		

Winning Tickets should be presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before Noon on the 23rd December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

H. C. SANDFORD (Hon. Treasurer),
J. H. BRISTER (Hon. Secretary),
St. George's "War Bond" Drawing,
[2168]

Hongkong, 21st June, 1918.

WHITEAWAY'S

HAVE JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LARGE PARCEL OF PLAIN WHITE.



A NICE SHEEN QUALITY
40 inches wide.
PRICED AT THE LOW
FIGURE OF
75c. per yard.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Tel. 92. Chinese Name "WAYLOO."

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TEESTA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 27th June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 25th June, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undamaged in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1918. [24]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER, RANAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FROM BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 2 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

12

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option, Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

or to Buss & Co., Canton.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAID

SHANGHAI ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 25th June, Noon.
TIENTSIN ... "KUEICHOW" ... On 26th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "BUNNING" ... On 27th June, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

FAIRONG ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 28th June, at 1 P.M.
HAIFAN ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near E the Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
DAVID BARSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave From about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DICKINSON, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 tons	24th June 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	29th July 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 13,500 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... FRIDAY, 19th July, at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MOBI, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	MON, 24th June
SHINYO MARU	23,000	TUES, 18th July
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES, 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES, 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARIQUA

AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 12th
ANYO MARU	18,800	Sept 6th
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LINE, and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275. T. DAVIDSON, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINE.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

Telephone 740. J. TOURTET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at Intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU" ... WED'DAY, 28th June, at Noon.
"MANILA MARU" ... WED'DAY, 17th July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 4th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,900 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" July 31st.

"CHINA" August 31st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1942.

